

understand the hard realities of this dangerous world."

Bundy's departure from the White House staff had been predictable for weeks (TIME, Nov. 19). Indeed, the Ford Foundation job was hard to resist. It will allow him to keep in touch with national and foreign affairs while maintaining contact with the worlds of politics and academe—all fine points for a man who might still aim to be Secretary of State. Characteristically, Bundy slammed no doors. Though he was a registered Republican when he signed up with John Kennedy, he told a reporter last week: "I am no longer a Republican." Asked the newsmen: "You mean you're a Democrat?" With a smile that indicated he might be his own best catalyst, Bundy replied: "I didn't say that."

FOREIGN RELATIONS

Hard Talk About Hardware

Pakistan's press, which turned vociferously anti-American during the fighting with India in August and September, now allows that Lyndon Johnson is "one of the most dynamic Presidents the U.S. has ever had." Unsurprisingly, the journalistic encomiums heralded Pakistan President Mohammed Ayub Khan's arrival in Washington this week. India's newspapers also started lauding Lyndon last week, after it was announced that Premier Lal Bahadur Shastri will land in the U.S. on Feb. 1 for the Indian statesman's first U.S. visit.

President Johnson postponed conferences with the Pakistani and Indian leaders last April for fear that their presence might complicate the foreign-aid debate in Congress. Thus he will now be getting down to one of the most perplexing foreign-policy problems facing the U.S.

"Kashmir Is Ours." Pakistan eagerly awaits resumption of U.S. military aid, which was halted when the Pakistanis used U.S. weapons against India. While Ayub was hopeful that the U.S. would continue to exert economic pressure on India for a Kashmir compromise, Washington last week promised to 1) help New Delhi avert a famine by accelerating shipment of 1,500,000 tons of grain and 2) stimulate its own food production by granting a \$50 million loan for fertilizer.

Between Shastri's insistence that "Kashmir is ours" and Ayub's urgings that the Administration reaffirm its 1949 support for a plebiscite to determine the disputed territory's future, Johnson can hardly hope to send both men away happy. He will press hard, nonetheless, for withdrawal of both nations' troops from the explosive battle area. And, while Washington has emphasized in advance that it does not seek to dictate Pakistan's foreign policy, Johnson will make clear to Ayub that the U.S. will not continue to support his nation if it uses its *rapprochement* with Red China as a gun in India's back.



AYUB EN ROUTE TO U.S.
No rush to pay.

Deep-Down MLF? The Administration will also be searching for answers to European problems. Britain's Prime Minister Harold Wilson follows Ayub for a two-day round of conferences. Then comes West Germany's Chancellor Ludwig Erhard. With both visitors, the main topic will be military hardware.

Wilson, while convinced that Britain should remain a worldwide power, feels that it cannot afford its growing defense expenditures (\$4.3 billion this year), and would like a firm commitment on the U.S. contribution to joint military projects—notably a new chain of island bases east of Suez (TIME, Nov. 19). Johnson, for his part, will invite British cooperation in providing an alternative to the proposed NATO multilateral force (MLF) of missile-firing surface ships, a plan that sank under the weight of allied disagreement. Johnson hopes instead that Britain will turn over its Polaris submarines, now abuilding, to a new NATO nuclear force to be operated jointly on a shared-cost basis as a kind of deep-down MLF.

Money & Results. The question of nuclear sharing is also uppermost in Erhard's mind. As the second biggest contributor to NATO, Bonn believes it is entitled to play a greater role in atomic strategy and weaponry. The NATO Polaris force would be one answer. Meanwhile, Washington is organizing a special consultative body within NATO, in which contingency planning would be open to review and revision by NATO members if necessary.

Anxious as they are to assume greater responsibility for nuclear decisions, few NATO allies have as yet volunteered to assume a just share of the cost of the U.S.-supplied weapons. Thus, whether discussing nuclear policy or the Kashmir question, Lyndon Johnson can reasonably point out to his visitors that the U.S., with a war on its hands, can only afford to put its hardware where it seems likely to produce hard results.

CITIES

Poor No More

"Goddammit," roared Chicago's Democratic Mayor Richard Daley, "they're kicking the hell out of us!" The Windy City's plain-spoken boss was referring not to Republicans, but to underprivileged citizens who might ordinarily be among his most loyal supporters were it not for a delayed time bomb built into the \$2.3 billion war on poverty that has repeatedly brought the Democratic program into conflict with big-city Democratic machines.

Cascading Dollars. The fuse is a section of the 1964 Economic Opportunities Act requiring that local programs be "developed, conducted and administered with the maximum feasible participation of the groups served"—meaning the poor. Now that the Federal Government is cascading \$30 million a week in anti-poverty funds into 2,000 U.S. communities, the poor have power.

Chicago's poor are waging a bitter offensive against Daley, who has maintained iron control over the \$21 million that the city has received so far. Daley's 75-member Committee on Urban Opportunity (chairman: Richard Daley) is securely ballasted in favor of city hall. Last week, presiding over a banquet celebrating the first anniversary of his anti-poverty board, the mayor grandly ignored pickets from the Woodlawn Organization, a militant neighborhood action group, parading outside to protest its exclusion from the parent body. To charges that wardheelers dominate his program, Daley retorted: "What's wrong with the politician, if the politician is conducting his office in a proper manner?"

"Empire Building." In Newark, N.J., Democratic Mayor Hugh Addonizio has been locked in struggle with the United Community Corporation, the agency that took control of the city's anti-poverty program. When Addonizio warned the U.C.C. against "empire building," its president, Rutgers Law Dean C. Willard Heckel, vowed that the agency "would alter the power structure of the city." Many politicians fear that is no idle boast. In Los Angeles, it took the Watts riots to persuade Democratic Mayor Samuel Yorty to accept even seven representatives of "disadvantaged" areas on his 35-member poverty board.

In a recent report on the anti-poverty program, the U.S. Conference of Mayors charged that lack of "coordination" has "caused serious concern among those who have worked hard to develop umbrella-type agencies at the local level"—a not-so-subtle hint that the bosses want less interference from amateurs. Sargent Shriver, director of the Office of Economic Opportunity, is not about to abandon the concept of participation by the poor, not only because it is the law, but also because of his conviction that politicians and the deprived can work constructively to-